

Flying birds could not be seen to be counted and individual calls could not be discriminated from the total chorus. The volume of chorus was, however, arbitrarily measured and some advantage was derived from the fact that the ratio of chorus volume to total breeding population is known for the Cahow (Wingate, unpublished). On this basis I judged that each colony of *P. hasitata* contained at least 50 pairs and probably many more.

Estimating the number of colonies on Hispaniola was somewhat easier. This was done by calculating the ratio of occupied to unoccupied potential



Figure 2. A (above). Living *Pterodroma hasitata*, dorsal aspect. B (opposite, top). Ventral aspect of the same bird. C (opposite, bottom). View to the east from Morne Cabaio. Tête Opaque in middle distance. The cliff shown is about 600 meters in height. Five petrel colonies occur in the section of cliff shown.

